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So They Say

• Of all the shortages we face, the shortage of time is the most serious.—DONALD M. NELSON, *chairman War Production Board.*

• He who claims a right accepts a responsibility to destiny. . . . There are no costless rights. — WILLIAM ERNEST HOCKING *in Fortune.*

• Easy jobs in the field of social service today are not worthy of mention.—MRS. HENRY A. INGRAHAM *of New York at the National Conference of Social Work.*

• The war must either be won by slaves, or by free men willingly cooperating. It cannot be won by apathetic crowds.—STEPHEN SPENDER, *in Common Sense.*

• The success of Hitler is due to a very large extent to the fact that he is the only known combatant of the last war who came out of it with no sense of relief that four years of suffering were over.—RAOUL DE ROUSSY DE SALES *in "The Making of Tomorrow."*

• We are demanding much more of government than we did before 1929 and we are insisting that it be a positive, active agent for promoting the welfare of our people rather than a passive referee to keep the conflicting forces within the rules of the game.—WILLIAM HODSON, *New York City Commissioner of Welfare.*

• The lovers of peace must win this war.—EDUARD C. LINDEMAN, *New York School of Social Work.*

• If it is intolerable that a single man tyrannize a mass, it is equally intolerable that the mass oppress a single man. — ANTOINE DE SAINT-EXUPERY *in "Flight to Arras."*

• Education is in fact anything we do for the purpose of taking advantage of the experience of someone else.—LYMAN BRYSON, *educational director, Columbia Broadcasting System.*

• Learn to work with government planners and you may be surprised to learn that they will be able and willing to work with you.—PAUL T. BABSON, *president of the United Business Service.*

• You in the United States and we in the British Commonwealth have today the priceless heritage of a generation of social service—a generation of the study and practice of social security. If this were not true, I should be more afraid of the post-war period than I was of the war itself in the days of the collapse of France and the Battle of Britain.—NOEL HALL, *British Minister in Washington.*

• Only a free mind can accept the challenging faith that the future alone matters.—J. ANTON DE HAAS, *to the League for Fair Play.*

• The test of democracy is not whether the majority prevails, but whether the minority is tolerated.—DR. WILLIAM TEMPLE, *Archbishop of Canterbury.*

• In war as in peace there is too little recognition of the usefulness of going concerns in forwarding public business. —PAUL V. MCNUTT *to the American Public Welfare Association.*

• Morale is really the result of social justice, and in the long run social workers can do more with it than orators or propagandists can, for all their circus tricks.—DR. WILLARD WALLER.

• Men and women cannot be really free until they have plenty to eat, and time and ability to read and think and talk things over.—VICE-PRESIDENT HENRY A. WALLACE *to the Free World Association.*

• "The recent U. S. edict against cuffs on trousers in wartime shows the decay of American liberty, because it took away from the male the symbol of domination and the right of freedom."—*Tokyo broadcast, recorded by FCC and reported by OFF.*

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SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

JULY 1942

Vol. LXXVIII NO. 7

In Home Towns Everywhere

JONATHAN DANIELS

Assistant Director in Charge of Civilian Mobilization
Office of Civilian Defense

AMERICA grows more and more familiar with men wearing armbands, with men walking in white steel hats through blackouts, with communities at least verbally concerned with the special emphasis on old health and welfare problems brought on anew by war. All of us are aware of the junk in the attic, the ration cards for sugar and gasoline. We, who grew to war in the midst of unemployment problems, become more and more familiar with the meaning of manpower. We buy and sell war bonds. We study first aid and nutrition. Consumer groups have grown from little bodies of intellectuals, socially and economically concerned, to the whole eating mass of Americans. Community services have become all those services which not only guard Home Town's security but add up in 10,000 towns to America's strength.

Put the worst way, the activities of men and women in civilian defense in America have become an impressive spectacle. Nine million Americans have volunteered through defense councils for work in jobs to protect towns or add to America's striking power. Efficiency has not always caught up with fuddy-duddy. All the bad news—the silly news even—is not yet in from the home front. There are badly organized defense councils, councils dominated by cheap politicians, councils which fail to really represent the community. The courthouse rings, the bosses and barons and Mrs. Purplefeather have not everywhere let the masses of the people into the community planning of a people's war. Nonetheless, the total is so splendid that no man need be afraid of such admissions. The situation is good. I am expecting no miracles and pretending to no perfection.

But the amazing growth, and growth of the power of, local defense councils in the war effort is becoming not only a wartime source of strength but a phenomenon which may be vastly significant in the pattern of America and the future of its community institutions.

The very number of the defense councils would sound fantastic if it did not indicate an awareness of the pattern of planning for participation in the war effort in *the littlest towns*. There are nearly three times as many defense councils in America today as there are towns with more than 2,500 population. Some of them obviously are only country gestures, but they are gestures, gallant often, effective often. Some still are apt to be more paper than people. Some of them duplicate each other. There are county councils which defend America in areas where towns have councils of their own. Even the smallest and most intangible councils, however, indicate a contact with a council pattern which is something new in community planning agencies in America. And though most of them may disappear as fast as flags with peace, the possibilities in them on this democracy we are fighting for ought not to be missed.

STRANGELY little emphasis has been given in the discussion of civilian defense in America to the reversal it indicates in what has seemed a galloping American trend. Undoubtedly in many aspects the centralization of power in government in America has grown in the war effort. Leon Henderson tells the last man in Maine how much gasoline he can have. Somebody else in Washington tells him he can have some more toothpaste only if he saves his old tube. None of us are so far away from the Capitol that we have not felt the new national restrictions. But civilian defense is a program which does not go down with power. Rather it carries down a faith in the power of the people to do their war jobs themselves—where they are.

The Office of Civilian Defense in Washington controls no defense councils. It can order no wardens about. It can force no council anywhere to do any job it does not wish to do. Councils can take its suggestions or throw them into the waste basket. To those with a faith in orders from above it may seem strange that there is so much eagerness to do the jobs—jobs in increasing number which come down to the councils in terms of the war programs of Washington. Men and women are working, and work-

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ing in many cities, in an amazing combination of self-discipline and local initiative exercised at home under plans formulated at a distance.

Undoubtedly their productive functioning in a national war effort leaves America a long way from the solution of the old problems created by a big central government in a wide and diverse land. But here, at least, is a pattern which recognizes that the people are not merely sheep to be guarded or to be driven by District of Columbia shepherds. Here is a pattern which accepts the fact that, to have the nation's full strength and efficiency when it needs them, there must be a very American combination of big government and local government, of distant officialdom and local initiative. If this can be perfected while war postpones at least some petty politics it may well aid the solution of a problem which was and will be big in peace.

It would be foolish to suggest that such a governmental approach to civilian defense is always appreciated by the people. The prides of local government stand up briskly to guard local power. But beside that pride is bewilderment, too. The country had learned about federal programs which came down with money or authority as in WPA, Wages and Hours, the National Labor Relations Act, and the like. Now the country is puzzled by a federal program without orders or legal power. The people want to be free but the people want to be told. War has not taken from Americans the wealth of their own contradictions.

AS significant perhaps as this new faith in local government in wartime may be what is happening to the planning of community services. Essentially, of course, defense councils are planning bodies generally armed only with such power over operating agencies as public opinion gives them in directing the town's war effort. Times past, in respectable towns and cities, planning has seemed a sort of private preserve of the technicians—housers, welfare workers, social experts. Now in a real sense in many cities the defense council puts the emphasis upon the amateur. Planning for war is a job for the citizen and he does not have to have a Ph.D. as his ticket of admission. He may, indeed, keep his humility and leave the job to those he has understood to be his intellectual betters. But he may damn well decide not to do that.

It would, I think, be inaccurate to suggest that there is any conscious revolt against the professional and the technician in the planning going forward for wartime community services on the part of councils containing ex-automobile dealers, housewives, businessmen, ordinary citizens and citizenesses. Professional social workers sometimes worry about the destruction of professional standards under an avalanche of volunteers. Community planners may have an even better reason to wonder whether the energetic amateur will ever turn back to technicians the full future planning of his town. He is apt to pass beyond his prejudices, derived largely from the professional's vocabulary and the free use of it, to a conviction that what once seemed marvelous and mysterious knowledge is not strange or difficult or wonderful at all. Indeed, if there ever was a time when and where those "adjustments" of which professionals often speak, were necessary it is among the professionals at this time when not-so-dumb, if, also, not-so-learned, citizens are coming patriotically and perhaps permanently into their fields.

It may be a new world for both the professional and the new civic patriot. A good many defense councils undoubtedly have never got beyond the "right" side of the railroad tracks in the selection of their memberships. The same people who ran the city hall, the chamber of commerce, and the charities are often in undisputed possession. This may mean that the best leadership leads now. But it is basic to the conception of the defense council that it should contain not any one group, but be what the community is and represent it as a whole. This means the participation of labor and Negroes, the "clients" and "cases," as well as givers and taxpayers. Labor is properly and with the sanction of the Office of Civilian Defense demanding its place. Minorities are pushing for their share in the planning of their communities. It might be strange in a good many American towns but it would not be odd in a people's war if town planning became people's planning.

COMMUNITY services, public and private, were, of course, in peacetime provided for the welfare of the whole community, the rich as well as the poor. That was the theory certainly. In practice, however, many services were provided at the bottom as seen looking down patrician or professional noses. That cannot be so now. We are all of us "cases" at a time when the security of us all is threatened by total war. That means a wholeness of danger and sacrifice. It requires a wholeness of participation. It deserves a wholeness of planning.

The last war brought us the Community Chest. That has been a useful device. It has not only brought order to the finances of private charities; often it has added social wisdom to the social planning of American communities. Its best friends, however, would scarcely suggest, except as it urged more people to give to good ends, that it effectually extended to all the people participation in planning for the services of all. It was a step and a good one. It not only served in war. It survived war. And there is at least the chance that the defense council—as the true town council for peace as well as war—may, survive this one in enough American communities to be significant.

I say this carefully. I know that today the plan of the defense council as a body truly representative of the whole community remains too much a plan. I know the durability of the town hall politicians. I know the toughness of the boys who know what they want behind the politicians. I know the indestructible ubiquitousness of do-gooder ladies more distinguished for their hats than for what is under them. But it must be difficult today not to be aware that more and more people in the towns, as well as in the nation, want not only to be inside a democracy but part of it.

I am one who believes in defense councils as one of the most potentially vital devices of our times. But I know that with peace the 90 and 9 among them may fall apart before the celebration is over. I am not sure that the idea will fall apart so soon. After all, the idea of the community council, as a really and honestly representative body of the whole community, is an idea as old as the traditions of local government in America—or at least as old as the pretensions of the American tradition of local government. And if that idea survives as a living force there will be meaning in its survival in terms of people

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running their own affairs unterrified by technicians, undismayed even by the boys who too often in the past have kept the town in their pants pockets. It might mean community services which everywhere respected dignity as much as hunger, needers as much as givers.

The whole plan may pass. Of course the council is a machine for war, designed for war. But too much has been said—though justly said—about its deficiencies as a device even in wartime. Not enough has been said—which could justly be said—about the manner in which councils have led in strengthening America on the home front. Whatever happens in civilian defense in America we are watching more than a community-ordered, community-disciplined marching of millions of men and women making effective war where they are. We are watching also a strange and promising and good experiment of the American to plan his town—which is the only basis for faith that he may be able to plan and plan wisely his peace.

While Mothers Work

BY KATHRYN CLOSE

NEARLY a year ago the U. S. Children's Bureau by calling a Conference on Day Care of Children of Working Mothers focussed attention on a need becoming increasingly apparent in defense communities. Today "day care", at least as an idea, has taken hold. It is the subject of discussion everywhere—among social workers who have long recognized it as deserving a place in community planning, among teachers who realize that their pupils' lives extend beyond school hours, among government officials and industrial leaders who are looking toward a fuller mobilization of womanpower, among the vast numbers of new volunteers for whom it provides another world to conquer. That others too have become interested is evidenced by the hundreds of persons who have gone into the day care "business" either in their own homes or by renting a room or two which they hope to convert profitably to a "children's center."

But the Conference on Day Care was convened not only to call attention to the need for facilities, but more particularly to emphasize the dangers to child care standards of a widespread and undirected urge to meet this need, and to formulate certain basic principles to safeguard children in these times. These were eventually developed as:

1. Communities should point out the importance of mothers remaining at home, if possible.
2. Where mothers must work employers and unions must be asked to put them on day shifts.
3. Consultation service in helping communities work out the day care problem should be provided by the state departments of public welfare and education in cooperation with other state departments.
4. Day care facilities should come within the pattern of over-all community organization.
5. The program should be based upon definite analysis of need.
6. It should include a central counselling service.
7. Day care programs should include all types of care: homemaker's service, foster family day care, day care centers, nursery schools extended school programs.
8. Encouragement should be given to the development of cooperatives and to supporting contributions from parents.

Sometimes recommendations are easier formulated than applied. Down at the community level where things happen—where the mothers are going to work and where someone must care for the children—needs tend to become apparent when confusion already exists. We hear stories of children being left locked in automobiles all day, of children going to school with door-keys strung around their necks, of young children being left in care of eleven and twelve year olds. Have the communities, then, been unable to heed the conference's warning? What actually has been done?

Reports from states and local communities made available through the Children's Bureau, the Office of Education, the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services and various private agencies, present a varied scene, with ups and downs depending on intensity of need and traditional degree of community social consciousness. But one striking line runs through the picture—awareness of the need as a community problem which should be met by community action. From every direction comes word that a day care committee has been appointed at least to think about the issue. What is more significant, the committee is nearly always representative of existing welfare, health, educational, industrial and civic groups. It is usually a sub-committee of the local defense council, or of the council of social agencies. The uneveness is not in the distribution of committees, but in their varying effectiveness and activity.

Organization is the rule also on the state level, with state day care committees set up usually as sub-committees of State defense councils.

THE main function of state child care committees is to stimulate action on the local level. However, local committees do not necessarily depend upon the existence of state committees. In many states their stimulus has come from the state welfare department which in turn has been guided by the Children's Bureau, the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services and other federal agencies.

Many of the really active local day care committees have been spending the past few months conducting or getting others to conduct surveys of present day care needs and future needs. Results have shown that there is little time for debating. To be sure, in some defense areas such as in Buffalo, surveys have discovered that present facilities are adequate to meet present demands, but they also show an anticipation of greatly increased demand with the acceleration of war production programs. Take these figures from Detroit:

To produce the war contracts now placed in the Wayne County area an increase of 265,000 workers will be needed by the time plants reach their war peak (Spring 1943). The War Production Board and the U. S. Employment Service estimate that even though all the available unemployed, employable women (not previously in the labor market) and commuters from the periphery, are put to work there will still be a deficiency of 150,000 to be supplied through in-migration. Of the 80,000 new women estimated as needed for the Wayne County Labor force for 1942-43 ten percent will probably be married women with children under ten years of age.

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Moreover, community after community has found present needs which are not being met. Thus in New Haven, Conn., a study of data from nineteen social agencies showed that 144 families with 391 children were already needing or would soon need some form of day care. A follow-up study made two months later showed that forty of these families had reached no adequate solution of their problem, and that sixty-two new families had applied for care. At that time fifty-eight working mothers had 116 children for whom no better care had been found than leaving them during the day with neighbors, older brothers and sisters, relatives or "hired girls who they feared would leave at a moment's notice to take a better paid factory job." In Hartford a study of school children revealed that 1000 children were eating lunch without supervision. Sixty were so badly off that it was necessary for the schools to provide a noon feeding for them at once.

In Massachusetts the State Department of Education has estimated that 1600 children are in need of pre-school, and after school care. In one community women are reported to be boarding their children out during the week and taking them home for the week-end. In Elmira, N. Y., it has been estimated that 300 children are left without adequate care while their parents go to work. In Fort Wayne, Ind., applications to day nurseries have doubled and intake policies have had to be tightened. At a school in New Jersey door keys are swept up every day in the school yard.

SO the question of whether or not mothers should work becomes academic. The point is that mothers are working and will continue to work. Moreover, there are some areas, particularly in states where aid to dependent children grants never have been adequate, where a social worker's conviction that a mother's place is in the home looks feeble against the mother's opportunity at last to provide a decent material standard of living for her family. It becomes feeble too against predictions of the Bureau of Labor Statistics that by the end of 1943, 5,000,000 additional women will be employed in the labor market.

Thus communities have come to recognize their responsibility for providing day care. But what have they done besides form committees and make surveys?

The answer unfortunately is: "Not much." A few day nurseries have been able to expand their programs, counselling services have been established here and there, WPA has helped with its revamped nursery school projects, but real community-wide programs planned to meet every area of day care need are thus far just so much paper work.

The stumbling block, of course, has been financing. Funds do not grow on trees, particularly in communities where the infinite variety of problems created by defense expansion, put a constant drain on existing resources. The federal government, it is true, offers nourishment through the moneys available under the Community Facilities Act (the Lanham Act). But the maze of procedure through which applications for these funds must travel thus far has prevented any community from receiving a penny of them for day care programs.

Under Lanham Act procedure the community must be able first to establish proof of existing need. It then works out a detailed project which it sends for preliminary approval to the state committee on day care. The next step is submission of the project either to the state department of welfare or to the state department of education, depending on whether it is to be run by agencies primarily concerned with meeting welfare needs or with providing instruction. After receiving approval from either of these departments the project goes to the regional representative of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, thence to the regional representative of the Federal Works Agency, and then to Washington. In Washington it must be certified either by the Children's Bureau or the Office of Education, depending again on its nature, and passed on to the Federal Works Agency which sends it to the Bureau of the Budget.

No projected day care program has as yet succeeded in climbing these stairs, but two—those of New Haven and Hartford, Conn.—have arrived as far as the Office of Education. Many others are on their way to Washington.

THE history of the Hartford program, which lays plans for the present summer months, provides a fair example of how schools and welfare organizations can work together to meet a commonly recognized need. Last March the Hartford Council of Social Agencies, prompted by a registration of women conducted in the local school buildings, appealed to the Board of Education to assume responsibility for the establishment and control of day care centers. A social worker from the Family Service Society was loaned to the board to supervise a counselling service for the registering mothers, carried on by thirty-six volunteering social workers. Before the board completed the plan it had consulted with fifty-six social agencies and with the personnel directors of many of the war industries located in the area. The program provides for four day care centers to offer complete nursery care for pre-school children, and five centers to offer a supervised program of recreational activities and supplemental feeding for children of grade school age. The centers are to be staffed by the board's regular nursery and kindergarten teachers, nurses and visiting teachers.

A few communities have managed to do some expansion without Lanham Act funds. In Cleveland day care centers have been in operation for a year, but they are insufficient to meet demands. The settlements have provided day camps for the summer and the local Day Nursery Association has opened a counselling service. Several foster day homes have been licensed.

In Detroit the city fathers in appropriating $75,000 for before-school and after-school care for older children have recognized a need which is often overlooked by "amateur" day care planners who tend to think in terms of nurseries or nursery schools for the very young. The local day care committee is combing the town for surplus space suitable for child care centers. Under surveillance are the public schools, the parochial schools, the Protestant churches and other community buildings. The committee has also set up a counselling service for families seeking day care facilities, as well as a counselling service for groups wishing to organize nursery schools.

The Detroit experience of receiving city funds for day care is the exception rather than the rule. More frequently what expansion has occurred has been made possible through community chest funds or other "voluntary" money, probably because the facilities were originally developments of voluntary philanthropy or private educational ventures.

Public funds, however, have entered the picture by way of the WPA Community Service Program which has expanded and modified its nursery school projects to meet new needs. In many socially underdeveloped areas the WPA

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has introduced the only nursery facilities ever known in the community and has provided counsel and leadership to day care planning committees. But two main stumbling blocks stand in the way of the effectiveness of the WPA day care program. Its nursery schools, emphasizing parent education, are open only to low income groups and are held at hours which are unrelated to a working mother's needs. Its day nurseries, with all-day programs limited to the children of mothers working in defense industries, are faced with the difficulty of obtaining WPA eligible teachers or child attendants in areas where defense industries are skimming all employable persons from the relief rolls.

So far no state funds have gone into day care facilities. A bill which would have provided a sum for establishing child care centers in schools was recently defeated in the New York legislature because of disagreement over the advisability of attaching a fee service to a free education system. States, however, through their welfare departments have helped considerably in providing consultation service to communities and in stimulating action on the part of defense council committees. Many have added a full time day care consultant to their staffs out of funds made available for child welfare services.

A crying need in many areas is supervision of the "casual" and commercial day care centers which are springing up all over the lot without benefit of community planning. In only six states is the state department of public welfare given specific power to regulate and license day nurseries. In a few states licensing power is vested in the health department. However, in every state the welfare department has the power to license institutions or boarding homes and in some instances this power has been interpreted to include day care facilities. But on the whole, control is thin except where city health ordinances are being enforced.

ONE good way of controlling casual projects is to offer them aid in planning. This is the tack set by the National Association of Day Nurseries, which refuses to see past progress in raising the standards of day nurseries swept aside by the strong winds of wartime enthusiasm. Thus it has extended advice to a variety of organizations interested in helping "defense" with day care. These include labor unions, religious organizations, parent-teacher associations, mothers' clubs, women's clubs, fraternal organizations, industries, and volunteer service groups. The association also has extended consultation to community day care committees on numerous subjects: the possibilities of reorganising existing services; satisfactory case work services; a minimum budget; the use of volunteers.

Similar consultation services have been available to communities through several federal agencies. The Children's Bureau has been developing literature as guides to planning and has worked out specific standards for the various types of care it recommends: group care for pre-school children —to "apply to day nurseries, nursery schools, kindergartens, child care centers, play groups or any form of group care"; group care for school age children—to apply to programs "operated in connection with schools, day nurseries, child care centers, settlement houses," which "whenever possible . . . should utilize school buildings and facilities under a cooperative plan of operation"; homemaker service—useful in "emergencies," in special instances for infants and very young children, and "for children who will not adapt readily to group care"; foster family day care—useful for children "for whom groups care is unsuitable . . . or for whom group care is not readily available."

Probably the most encouraging aspect of the day care problem from the long range point of view is the way it has prompted joint planning and cooperation among agencies which have not always been close. Thus we have the day nurseries and nursery schools working hand in hand, the schools and social agencies putting their heads together, the state departments of education and of social welfare becoming aware of one another's existence.

On the federal level of government no less than nine agencies have an interest in promoting day care facilities. These are: the Children's Bureau, interested in the types of programs previously mentioned; the Office of Education, interested in the development of nursery schools and before and after school care; the recreation division of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, interested in promoting recreational activities for older children; the WPA, with its day nurseries and nursery schools; the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board, interested in the relationship of ADC grants to the necessity of mothers going to work; the Farm Security Administration, expecting to add 13,000 children to the 15,000 already in day care programs in mobile camps; the National Housing Authority, interested in developing day care facilities in housing projects; the U. S. Employment Service and War Manpower Commission, both interested in the effects of the provision of day care facilities on the labor market.

Federal coordination of day care programs until recently has been provided by a Joint Committee on Day Care, representative of the Children's Bureau, the Office of Education and the WPA, but no money has been available other than Lanham Act funds. Because of the need for more speed in bringing federal aid to the communities as well as a need for closely relating the day care problem to the problem of labor supply, a more tightly integrated federal program was initiated last month by the creation of a section within the ODHWS to coordinate all the interests hitherto mentioned. The new section is headed up by Charles I. Schottland, assistant chief of the Children's Bureau, on loan to the ODHWS. It has a fourfold purpose:

1. To bring together all available information on day care.
2. To integrate the work of all the federal agencies interested in day care.
3. To stimulate the agencies in the preparation of needed technical material.
4. To determine the allocation of funds.

Plans are to request federal funds for grants to the states for the promotion of day care programs. The states, expending the grants through their public welfare and education departments, may use them for: state supervision; local community administration; counselling service; day care centers; nursery schools; extended school programs; foster family day care; home-makers services. The major certifying agencies for grants will be the U. S. Children's Bureau and the U. S. Office of Education.

Besides providing a simplified procedure for obtaining federal help the new set-up, if it develops along the lines outlined, makes it possible for communities to plan not only on the basis of present needs (as with "Lanham Act" applications) but also on the basis of known future expectations. Thus facilities may be ready when the need arises rather than after children already have been exposed to devastating experiences. Perhaps, now, results of all the planning, surveying and discussion which have characterized the past year will really begin to blossom.

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A Housewife at New Orleans

By LIDA LEE ADAMS

WHEN my husband began to talk about the National Conference at New Orleans, I made up my mind to go, too. Together we'd attend the conference, see New Orleans, and gain fresh understanding of our jobs—his as social worker, mine as housewife.

With this end in view, I selected from the crowded program the meetings which had to do most directly with my responsibilities as a housewife and a citizen.

It was encouraging to hear Malcolm MacDonald, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, tell how the British people have been able to keep up their morale. But it was Jonathan Daniels who really challenged this homemaker when he said: "It is not what the war is going to do to us, but what we are going to do about the war. . . . Bad water may be more of a threat than bombing."

The meeting on "War Health Issues" underscored this point, driving it home to at least one lay listener. I knew that conditions were bad in our particular section of the country, but Dr. Dean Clark, chairman, Committee on Research in Medical Economics, painted a deplorable picture of conditions around an airplane plant in our home city. That prompted me to ask the question: "You've told us what you are planning to do to take care of people after they are sick, but what are you doing to prevent them from becoming sick?" Dr. Clark replied that the health commissioner in the territory around the plant was endeavoring not only to get a hospital to take care of the sick, but to take measures to prevent illness. Another speaker, Dr. I. S. Falk of the Social Security Board, told of the measures that the United States government is taking, and will take, to protect the health of the people.

In the session called "War Plans and Normal Functions of Public Agencies," this housewife learned that in Britain rats had destroyed 25,000,000 pounds of food and other goods. I realized that the question of health is our job in time of war, not only in the big city but in the country as well; and I decided there would be no rats destroying food and materials in our community if I could prevent it.

Stuart Jaffary of Toronto made me prick up my ears when he told how Canada had decided that if dietitians were good for the army, they were good for the home forces, too, and a program was begun which greatly improved conditions among the unemployables.

Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean, director of the research department, Foreign Policy Association, urged two chief suggestions for these times: "Put a priority on worries"—a housewife not only can, but will do that; and, "Free yourself from prejudices"—a lesson I had already learned through contact with social workers. Both social workers and housewives could take as a slogan her conclusion: "Do everything we can in 1942, don't plan for 1943—for the more we win the war in 1942, the less we will have to be concerned about 1943."

In the session, "How Can the Case Worker Team Up with the Layman?" I found that social workers really are concerned about us. William Rinehart, employment consultant, Institute of Family Service, Cleveland, said it was a job of sharing, and that what the social worker knows, can be applied to all people. Clare M. Tousley, director, Department of Public Interest, Community Service Society of New York City, said, "Sharing a job is something you do with people." She said, too, that the social worker, whether he realizes it or not, is a walking delegate for social work, and the way he conducts himself decides how appropriations are made and the size of the Community Chest. During the open discussion, this housewife felt she must speak for herself. She said social work was new to the layman, sometimes confusing; "but if social workers will explain things to us, we will be glad to help."

"How Can the Opportunities and Responsibilities Offered by an Awakened Volunteer Interest be Met?" also proved to be a very interesting discussion. I learned that social workers are eager to give the layman a place in their plans even though a few professionals may fear the lowering of standards.

"Consumer Protection in 1942" and "Civilian Supply under War Conditions" were subjects particularly applicable to my "profession." The speakers explained that, contrary to popular opinion, periods of inflation and depression occur in times of peace as well as war. In the present emergency consumers have been "taking it on the chin," but now the government has put a ceiling on prices. Although we cannot have an abundance of goods, we can get the things we need. In all this the housewife has an important part to play and she must make up her mind to use her head, not lose it.

In the evening meeting, Price Administrator Leon Henderson told more about price control. He said: "We'll all have enough to eat and enough to wear, we may not be able to keep our homes as warm as we have, but we'll probably be a lot healthier." Clearly the government is looking out for the people, and intends to keep on doing so.

LIKE HUNDREDS OF SOCIAL WORKERS, THIS LAYMAN WAS intensely interested in what Gertrude Springer, formerly associate editor, Survey Associates, had to say on Saturday morning. Mrs. Springer felt that there was no doubt that social workers are all out for democracy, but the important thing is how the social worker is practicing democracy. She said, too, that "the public likes warmth." "Never a truer word was spoken," thought this listener, "everyone likes to feel someone's especially interested in him." Another thing that struck me right between the eyes was Mrs. Springer's admonition to "keep the people behind the programs, the programs may lose their form but not their substance." Somehow I felt that social workers would do exactly that, and just as I had gained a greater understanding of the field of social work, so social workers would gain in understanding the layman and his problems.

I came away from the conference with a fresh outlook for my task. Regardless of where my husband and his colleagues serve, I felt that, like the soldier on the battlefield, they would "fight endlessly, not for private gain . . . but for the general good of mankind." And as for this housewife, she resolved anew to put a "full measure of devotion" into her job on the home front.

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Here in Washington . . . By Rilla Schroeder

GRADUALLY the post-war picture takes shape. There was Vice President Wallace's speech and that on Memorial Day of Under Secretary of State Welles immediately following. Milo Perkins of the Board of Economic Warfare made his contribution and, now, the President's fifth Lease-Lend report gives an inkling of the strategy planned.

The powers of the President under the Lease-Lend Act are elastic but further legislation will be sought to make the act, as an instrument of post-war reconstruction, more effective. Legislation it will be remembered, is adopted by a majority vote and does not require, as do treaties, two thirds approval.

In a significant chapter on Lease-Lend and the Peace the President makes a brief reference to the legislation he has in mind. "Cooperative action among the United Nations," he says, "is contemplated to fulfill this program (postwar reconstruction) . . . in the many spheres where action is needed. It is hoped that plans will soon develop for a series of agreements and recommendations for legislation, in the field of commercial policy, of money and finance, international investments and reconstruction."

The use of the Lease-Lend Act to "weave the pattern of peace" is entirely logical. Even the most unconvincable isolationist admits that any enduring peace must have a sound economic foundation.

THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE "ALlotments and allowances" bill, now signed by the President, states the Congressional position on the matter of drafting into the military service married men and men with dependents. The report says, "established families should be preserved in so far as it is practicable and should not be indiscriminately uprooted."

Administration of the act is assigned to the Department of War and the Navy and the Director of the Selective Service is directed to cooperate with them by providing all information at his command.

The act provides for two groups of dependents, classified as Class A (wives and children) and Class B (parents, brothers, sisters and grandchildren). A nice point is made for Class B to the effect that a man may not have more than two parents although definition of "parent" is somewhat elastic.

Deductions for Class A dependents are mandatory and amount to $22 per month. To this the government adds $28 for a wife and $40 for a wife and one child with an additional $10 for each additional child. Divorced wives are provided for with certain restrictions.

The amount of the government's contribution for Class B dependents is $15 if the man has only one parent and an additional $5 for each grandchild, brother or sister; $25 if the man has two parents and $5 additional for each brother or sister; $5 for each grandchild, brother and sister if there are no parents. In no case can the aggregate amount exceed $50.

Determination of dependency is to be made by the secretary of the department concerned and is not subject to review by any accounting officers in the government or in any court.

THE RAMSAY BILL TO GIVE MEN IN THE armed forces the privilege of voting in this November's elections is being kept from the floor by poll tax members who fear it might set a precedence for congressional interference in state election regulations. The bill had been redrafted before being reported by the Committee on Election of the President. Vice President Wallace, Representatives in Congress and the redrafters thought they had removed all possible objections. But the poll-tax members, well represented on the Rules Committee, were able to block attempts to bring the bill to the floor under a rule. It will come up, but on the consent calendar where one vote can knock it off.

Advocates of poll-tax repeal are campaigning to secure the necessary signatures to discharge Petition Number One which would bring the Geyer bill out. Using November as a club they are making some progress but not enough to insure a vote on the measure.

THE HOUSE HAS SENT THE FARM BILL back to conference, leaving the fate of the Farm Security Administration still in doubt. The President is understood to have told congressional leaders that he would refuse to sign the measure unless the House listened to reason but the lower chamber, these days, is in no mood to heed the White House.

The attack on FSA, led by the high-prices - through - scarcity group, has developed into a clear cut issue. Representatives of farm, labor and church groups have urged the President to take the fight to the people. "What happens now," they warned him, "will shape what happens after victory is won."

House action on the farm bill anticipated the eventual course on the Civilian Conservation Corps, which was finally abolished after a feeble attempt to save it in the Senate. Time was when the NYA was the center of congressional attack and the CCC its accepted darling. Now NYA is grudgingly approved and CCC thrown to the alligators with scarcely a kind word from its aforetime friends. The explanation may be that industry has suddenly discovered a value in NYA trained youth. CCC's energies have been chiefly devoted to public projects, fire-fighting, conservation, etc.

Vice President Wallace cast his first Senate vote to break a tie on the restoration of CCC in the appropriation bill for the Department of Labor-Federal Security Agency and related independent agencies. But later the Senate yielded to the House demands and voted for complete liquidation of the corps within twelve months. However, it insisted upon an $8,000,000 liquidation fund, to which the House agreed.

Thus were doomed the 350 remaining camps of a program which once had 1500 units throughout the country. Equipment will go to the Army and Navy.

THE SENATE MADE ONLY A FEW OTHER changes in the House approved Labor-Federal Security bill. It appropriated $5,000,000 for student loans. It cut from seventeen to sixteen the minimum age of beneficiaries of NYA's youth work defense program. It added $8,000,000 to the House fund for venereal disease control. It gave the Social Security Board $5,000,000 for a national occupational inventory.

A HOUSE APPROPRIATION SUB-COMMITTEE has cut by 40 percent Leon Henderson's request for funds to operate OPA and the bill goes to the floor where a Congress, smarting under the X-card tempest and enraged over the Price Administrator's refusal to play patronage ball may subject it to further mangling. This attitude on Mr. Henderson's patronage position is a bit illogical in light of the fact that the act creating OPA tied his political hands. It specifically states, "In the appointment, selection, classification and promotion of officers and employees of the Office of Price Administration, no political test or qualification shall be permitted or given consideration." The Sub-Committee suggested that if Mr. Henderson needed more help than his appropriation permitted, he could investigate the possibility of using volunteer workers."

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The Common Welfare

War Damage Insurance

The permanent system of war damage insurance which went into effect July 1 has already proved acceptable to large property owners. It also promises satisfactory protection to the ordinary householder. The insurance is obtainable from any fire insurance agent. At about the annual cost of ordinary fire insurance, it protects the home and contents against damage from an enemy attack or the repelling efforts of our own forces. However, this does not include damage resulting from sabotage, pillage or blackout.

There has been some criticism from persons in inland sections that they must pay the same rates as those in the more exposed seaports. But Congress in creating the War Damage Corporation, which backed by a billion-dollar appropriation bears 90 percent of all risks, decreed this uniformity of rates in the belief that war damage is a national problem. Then, too, whatever contribution is made by the less to the more exposed areas will be voluntary. No one from the Alleghenies to the Sierras has to buy war damage insurance unless he wants to.

Excellent as the War Damage Corporation's plan is it leaves certain things to be done before the public will be protected effectively. Inadequate publicity has been given to the fact that after July 1 no one's property will be protected unless the owner has signed an application and pays a premium. Because of failure to get the application forms out until a few days before the July 1 deadline many property owners will be left for a time uninsured. Furthermore, a special campaign will have to be instituted to persuade the multitude of rent-payers who need protection to become war-damage policy-holders. It is doubtful whether activities of insurance agents among low income groups will ever round up anything like the number of persons who ought to have the benefit of the government's liberal war damage insurance.

The Physician Shortage

Unless American physicians volunteer more rapidly for war service they may soon be subjected to a rigid rationing. This was the warning issued last month by Paul V. McNutt, head of the War Manpower Commission, in an address at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association. Governor McNutt pointed out that slightly over 3000 physicians not obligated by reserve commissions, had volunteered in the first six months of this war as compared to the 12,000 who volunteered in the first six months of the last war. On the other hand, if the 22,000 physicians already serving the armed forces are augmented by the 20,000 needed within the next six months some 118,000 doctors will be left to serve the civilian population. Unless these remaining physicians are spread proportionately to the general population acute shortages will exist in many localities, as they already exist in some war production areas.

In spite of this danger many available and qualified physicians are not being put to use because they are aliens. Only four states license non-citizens for practice, and the National Board of Medical Examiners stands by its ruling of last February that graduates of foreign medical schools are not eligible to take its examinations, which are recognized in most states. Though the Army has ostensibly relaxed earlier restrictions and made it possible for aliens to apply for medical commissions, requirements that such applicants be eligible for National Board examinations and have state licenses, nullify the effects of the new rules.

Again in War Service

New York's East Side is a region of banners, these days, more colorful than in any political campaign. Grand Street, the Gas House District and the rest have swung nets across the streets hailing their sons in the armed forces. That of lower Henry Street was late in coming, for it incorporated an innovation: a woman's figure flanked by the more customary sailors and marines, army and airmen.

The clue was supplied by a meeting arranged by the Adult Council of the Henry Street Settlement in honor of its director, Helen Hall. This packed the Neighborhood Playhouse with, among the speakers, Mayor LaGuardia, President Newbold Morris of the City Council and former president Stanley M. Isaacs of the Borough of Manhattan; Margaret Bondfield, the first woman member of a British Cabinet; and representatives of a dozen organizations throughout the district. Miss Hall has been commissioned for overseas service by the American Red Cross, in line with her experience in the earlier World War at base hospitals in France; and later in charge of recreation for the U. S. Army in the Philippines and the Orient.

Mayor La Guardia speeds Miss Hall

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The Social Front

The Public's Health

THE long time case of the government against the American Medical Association and the District of Columbia Medical Society came to the public eye again last month when the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia unanimously upheld the decision of the Federal District Court convicting the two organizations on charges of conspiracy to violate the Sherman anti-trust law. [See *Survey Midmonthly,* January, 1939, page 16; August 1939, page 247; April 1940, page 135; March 1941, page 92; May 1941, page 157; July 1941, page 226.] Next step for the defendants, whose specific "guilt" lay in their actions to impede the activities of Washington's Group Health Association [see "Medicine and Monopoly," by William Hard, *Survey Graphic,* December 1938, and *Survey Midmonthly,* January 1939, page 19] is to ask for a final judgment from the U. S. Supreme Court. Said the Court of Appeals in the opinion written by Justice Justin Miller:

"Profound changes in social and economic conditions have forced members of all professional groups to make readjustment. The fact that these changes may result even in depriving professional people of opportunity formerly open to them does not justify or excuse their use of criminal methods to prevent changes or to destroy new institutions. . . . Professions exist because the people believe they will be better served by licensing especially prepared experts to minister to their needs. The licensed monopolies which professions enjoy constitute, in themselves, severe restraints upon competition. But they are restraints which depend upon capacity and training, not special privilege. Neither do they justify concerted criminal action to prevent the people from developing new methods of serving their needs."

Against Polio—The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis is urging its county chapters to cooperate with local medical authorities in making the Kenny method of treatment of infantile paralysis available. This method, which revolutionizes the traditional treatment of the disease [see *Survey Midmonthly,* February 1942, page 55] is being taught doctors, nurses, and physical therapists in this country through courses offered at the University of Minnesota. The foundation suggests that its local chapters provide scholarships to send persons from their areas to Minneapolis to attend the courses. . . . A ray of hope that methods of preventing infantile paralysis may eventually be found was lit early this year by announcements of experiments being conducted by Drs. Claus W. Jungeblut and Murray Sanders in Columbia University's department of bacteriology. These experiments brought forth the discovery that by infecting monkeys with the virus, passing the disease from them to cotton rats, from cotton rats through mice, a virus can be obtained which not only protects monkeys from the disease but prevents paralysis in them after the disease has been acquired. No experiments with the virus have been made in human cases.

Birth Control—As a result of a ruling by the Massachusetts Supreme Court on May 29, Massachusetts voters will decide on November 3, 1942, whether to allow physicians in that state to provide contraceptive care to married persons for the protection of life or health. The Supreme Court decision upsets a ruling by the State Ballot Law Commission which had eliminated this referendum question from the ballot on the ground that one of the ten original petitioners was not a qualified voter because of a change of address.

The petition to place on the ballot the proposed amendment of the Commonwealth's 1879 statute, prohibiting dissemination of information about contraception even by physicians, was signed by 50,000 voters, more than double the number required by the Massachusetts constitution. Massachusetts and Connecticut are the only two states in the union where such laws have been enforced against physicians. In 1937, charitable clinics in Massachusetts providing contraceptive information under medical supervision to 3,000 married women for health reasons only, were prosecuted and closed. The decision of the state's 2,000,000 voters in November will be final. It will be the first time in the United States that such a question has been submitted to the people as a referendum question.

Even though a woman's life is at stake, a physician in Connecticut may not give her information regarding birth control, according to a recent declaratory judgment of the State Supreme Court. The judgment was handed down at the request of a local physician who described the conditions of three women who would almost certainly die if they became pregnant. According to the court's three to two decision, the only advice that can legally be given to help such women avoid pregnancy is to follow a course of complete continence. Plans are now under way to take the case to the U. S. Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of the fifty-year-old Connecticut law. Previous attempts to modify the law through the state legislature have met with defeat.

Birth control centers exist in all but seven states, according to the erstwhile Birth Control Federation of America, Inc., now the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc. The largest number of centers is in New York where there are eighty-four. North Carolina, which like South Carolina and Alabama includes planned parenthood as part of its maternal welfare program, has eighty centers. The third largest number is in California which has fifty-one. South Carolina has forty-nine. Of the more than 800 clinics and referral services throughout the country, some 200 have had their standards approved by the federation.

The seven states where there are now no birth control clinics are Connecticut, Idaho, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, Wyoming.

Traveling Exhibit—The Cleveland Health Museum in its program for the promotion of nutritional education has recently prepared a traveling exhibit, "Food for Health." Nine units illustrate the relationship between good health and nutrition. They include a "Wheel of Life," showing the essential protective foods; "How Many Calories?" showing the varying quantities of food needed for work and play; "Why We Eat," showing the food elements necessary to various parts of the bodily structure. Also included are "Food Building Blocks" for elementary class room instruction in nutrition. "A Nickels Worth" illustrates the variance in return on money spent for wholesome foods in contrast to the luxury foods and drinks. Another display explodes twelve commonly accepted food fallacies. Most of the displays are constructed to elicit the interest of the visitor by requiring his participation by way of push buttons, light switches, and the like. They are available for loan purposes on a small rental charge from the museum, 8811 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland.

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In Print—"The Intelligent Consumer's Guide to Hospital and Medical Plans," by Harold Maslon, published by the League for Industrial Democracy as one of its pamphlet series, reviews the history of voluntary health insurance, cites examples of medical care and hospitalization plans in this country, and presents hints on how to recognize a good plan. The pamphlet also points up the need for a governmental health insurance system to give more widespread coverage than voluntary plans can offer. It places three duties on the consumer: to select the soundest voluntary health insurance plan available or to participate in organizing one; to participate actively in the management of such a plan; to help lay a sound foundation for "the eventual governmental system." Included is a preface by Michael M. Davis. Price 15 cents from the LID, 112 East 19 Street, New York. . . . "The People Against Tuberculosis," by Leigh Mitchell Hodges, published by the National Tuberculosis Association, presents the history of the fight against tuberculosis since the first appearance of the Christmas seal in Philadelphia in 1907. The story is well worth the telling and the author, who helped Emily Bissell with that first seal sale, gives it as dramatic a twist as the facts warrant without ever slipping into the sentimental. The booklet is attractively designed and is illustrated with pictorial charts and pictures of modern sanatoria and of outstanding figures in the development of the present-day knowledge of the disease. Price $1 from the association, 1790 Broadway, New York. . . . "Family Nutrition," a monograph published by the Philadelphia Child Health Society and prepared by a committee of six medical and nutritional scientists, presents the results of nutritional tests on population samples, describes the methods of measuring nutritional status, outlines food values in relation to dietary needs. Nearly half the booklet is comprised of dietary plans for children of different age groups, daily meal suggestions for families of various income groups, recipes for foods available through the Surplus Marketing Administration. From the society, 311 South Juniper Street.

Housing

THE substantially increased incomes of many tenants of public housing projects have created a real problem for local housing authorities the country over, who are faced with the decision of what to do about families whose present incomes are above the limits originally set for the tenants. Shall they be allowed to remain in the projects or must they be forced to move? Though the system of graded rents recommended by the Federal Housing Authority allows families to stay whose incomes are 20 percent above the top limit for admission, it does not offer a solution in regard to the many tenant families whose incomes have skyrocketed even higher.

Persons who oppose mandatory eviction of such families contend that a wise decision must take into consideration many factors other than present income: the difficulties of procuring comparable quarters outside the project; the probable temporary nature of such wartime increases; the possibility of reduced income in families whose secondary wage earner is subject to military service.

In an attempt to take these factors into consideration and at the same time not overlook the inherent low rent character of the public housing program, local authorities are experimenting with various solutions. Many are raising top limits to new high levels. The Alley Dwelling Authority of the District of Columbia is allowing tenants with increased incomes to remain, jacking up their rent to the point where they may be paying a rent high enough to cover all costs. This system, which nearly fell through when the District rent control administrator ruled that an order freezing Washington rents applied to housing projects [see *Survey Midmonthly*, May 1942, page 145] has been upheld by a recent ruling of the Federal District Court.

Duration Dormitories—At this writing congressional hearings are taking place on the proposed additional appropriation of $600,000,000 for war housing. More than 1,000 public housing projects containing 367,522 homes for war workers and their families already have been built or are under way. Actually 113,680 dwellings are completed.

When President Roosevelt asked Congress to increase the appropriation he pointed out that because approximately 1,600,000 workers are expected to migrate to war jobs during the fiscal year beginning July 1, much new housing will be necessary, but that most of the dwellings built with public funds from now on must be of a temporary character. Herbert Emmerich, commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority, had previously announced that the odds are against building many permanent family structures and that "duration dormitories" providing accommodations essential to health and welfare would be FPHA's answer to the problem of providing homes in sufficient numbers for war workers. The dormitories, for men, for women, and for childless couples, will provide privacy and quiet, contain social and reading rooms, cafeterias, and indoor and outdoor recreation facilities.

Another new direction in solving the war housing problem, intensified by shortages of materials and transportation facilities, may be "a homes utilization program," recently suggested by John B. Blandford, Jr., administrator of the National Housing Authority. Such a policy has been highly successful in Britain where, since the beginning of the war, as many workers as possible have been billeted in homes near factories. There the billeting has gone along on a voluntary basis with the household having the privilege of choosing its "guests," although the government has the power, if necessary, to enforce the program.

Recommendations—In the recent publication "A Program for Housing Workers in War Industries," the National Committee for the Housing Emergency presents recommendations for solving the problem of war housing which differ radically from its own recommendations of less than a year ago. Pointing out that more than 500 communities are facing acute housing shortages the committee suggests a fourfold program of war housing to fit local needs—permanent structures, demountable houses, dormitories, and trailers. It stresses the fact that any formula must be consistent with other national programs.

The committee also points to the need of cooperation by the War Labor Board, the Manpower commission, the Office of Defense Transportation, the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, the community facilities division of the Public Works Administration, with the National Housing Agency and its subsidiaries. It is up to the War Labor Board, says the NCHE, to keep the need for new housing to a minimum by exercising care in the selection of areas in which war industries are to be located or expanded, and by insisting that local labor be used to the fullest extent. Though it urges a policy of decentralization, the committee advocates a program of research and experimentation to be undertaken by the NHA in the interest of present and long range housing needs.

Rent Control—More than two thirds of the nation's families are now living in areas where the federal rent control law is actually in operation. The sixty day period of grace allowed for rent stabilization expired in some localities on June 1, in others on July 1. Rents in these areas now can be no higher than they were on certain past dates specified by the Office of Price Administration. This applies to all living quar-

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ters except hotels and rooming houses for which special regulations will be issued.

An admonition to landlords to comply with these regulations was recently voiced by the price control administrator, following the adoption of a resolution by the National Association of Real Estate Boards withholding approval of any program setting up ceilings on rent until similar ceilings are placed on operating costs, wages, and property taxes. Appeals from decisions under the rent control regulations may be made to a special Emergency Court of Appeals, the members of which have been selected from the Federal Judiciary by the Chief Justice of the United States.

The emergency court's decisions are reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States by *certiorari.*

S B L I

SEVENTEEN banks have already entered the savings bank life insurance system in Connecticut, a state in which this type of low cost insurance has been available only since the beginning of the year. In the first five months in which it was offered $812,300 of the insurance was applied for. Of this $603,100 was issued and is now in force. Most of the applications—82 percent to be exact—were for policies of $1,000 or less although a few larger ones brought the average amount applied for to $1,154. This average has been dropping steadily since January and February when it was $1,243. For the month of May it was only $949. Statistics compiled by the Savings Bank Life Insurance Fund, Hartford, indicate that 76 percent of the applicants did not have insurance amounting to more than $1,000. Of these, 46 percent had no insurance of any kind.

Out West—Reports from California indicate that savings bank life insurance might be an issue to be reckoned with in the coming general elections. In California proposals for this type of insurance have been before the public since 1939. In 1941 a legislative measure which would have introduced the insurance into the state was defeated after being publicly opposed by the banking interests. So far this year, however, bankers have been silent on the subject.

Plans—In Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society and other savings banks in the state interested in having the opportunity to offer savings bank life insurance to their depositors have been considering the drafts of bills which would make it possible for the insurance to be introduced into the state. Those close to the scene feel that a bill resembling the New York and Connecticut acts might receive favorable consideration at the next session of the legislature.

About Refugees

AN indication of the impact of nine years of refugee immigration upon American life is contained in "Refugees at Work," a report prepared by Sophia M. Robinson from the results of a study undertaken by the Committee for Selected Social Studies in cooperation with the social science department of Columbia University. Included is a preface by Eleanor Roosevelt at whose suggestion the study was initiated. The report has two main divisions: a study of America's refugee population as a whole; a study of 829 refugee entrepreneurs in New York City. Among the findings: the total number of refugees to come to this country since the rise of Hitler probably does not come to more than 150,000 persons; of these 52 percent have settled in New York State, 8 percent in California, 4 percent each in New Jersey, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts; a large proportion were persons formerly engaged in professions or in business, only a small proportion were unskilled laborers. The material gathered on refugee entrepreneurs showed: the majority are engaged in retail trade or in manufacturing; of the 37 percent who are manufacturers about half are making products not formerly produced in this country; 86 percent of all the enterprises employ persons not members of the proprietor's family, accounting for a total of 8,984 employes; of the latter, 5,919, or two thirds, are Americans. (Price $1.50 from the publisher, King's Crown Press, Columbia University, New York.)

Loss of employment due to anti-alien sentiment, restrictions on movements, fears of evacuation are among the new difficulties facing the refugees in this country since the war, according to "Refugees . . . 1941," annual report of the National Refugee Service for 1941 and for the first four months of 1942. The report describes the efforts of the NRS as well as of the federal government to mitigate these difficulties. It also reveals that though immigration has declined considerably some 2,500 refugees have entered this country since December 7. Incidentally, the NRS estimate of total refugee immigration since 1933 exceeds that of the Committee for Selected Social Studies by 100,000. (From the National Refugee Service, 139 Center Street, New York.)

A recently released report of the Refugee Economic Corporation describes the activities of an organization set up "to find suitable areas for settlement, develop feasible economic projects, select qualified refugees and assist them, as newcomers in strange lands, to reconstruct their lives on a socially useful and economically secure basis." Among the projects reported on are land placement programs in Australia, agricultural settlements in Bolivia and the United States, aid to refugee programs in Palestine. (From the corporation, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York.)

Professional

AN integrated course of study and field work to train home economists for practice in social agencies is soon to be offered at the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University. The school's faculty members have worked out the curriculum in collaboration with representatives of the American Home Economics Association, the Federal Security Agency, the U. S. Children's Bureau, and the university's department of home economics. The plan provides for concurrent class work and field work over a period of four sessions, sixteen weeks each. The class work will include courses in community organization, medical information for social workers, social casework, social psychiatry, industrial problems, public welfare, social research and statistics, home management, nutrition, marketing, financial planning in casework, home economics in welfare agencies. Field placements will be made in a family welfare agency having a home economist on the staff. Candidates for the course are expected to have had a major in home economics and a minor in social science in their undergraduate work.

Opportunities—"Organizers and consultants in social group work and recreation programs" are wanted by the federal government "to initiate, plan, organize and coordinate community programs designed to provide recreational activities around army and navy bases, in industrial defense areas, and community relations programs in public housing projects; to determine the needs in local communities; to interpret the values and needs of community programs to local groups; and to operate programs suitable for the immediate and long range needs of the community." Salaries range from $2,000 to $4,000 with the greater number of positions available paying from $3,200 to the maximum. Appointments will be made for the "duration." For further information write to the United States Civil Service Commission, Public Social Services Unit, Washington, D. C. for recruiting circular number 72. . . . The Indiana State Personnel Division has announced an unassembled examination for medical

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social consultant open to women only. Residence in Indiana is not required. Positions pay between $125 and $225 a month. Candidates must possess paid medical social work experience. Apply to the division, 141 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis.

Notices—Members of the American Association of Visiting Teachers recently voted to change the organization's name to the American Association of School Social Workers. . . . The thirtieth conference of the National Federation of Settlements will be held at Ogelbay Park, Wheeling, W. Va., September 23-27. . . . Records of former students of the now extinct Graduate School for Jewish Social Work were transferred last month from New York to Philadelphia, where they are in charge of Frances N. Harrison, formerly assistant director of the school and now assistant director of the Federation of Jewish Charities, Philadelphia. All inquiries pertaining to the records should be addressed to Miss Harrison at 1700 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Standards—Proposed minimum standards for positions in psychiatric social work in mental hospitals have recently been outlined by a joint committee of the American Psychiatric Association and the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers. The basic requirements are four years of college plus two in a school of social work, preferably with a specialty in psychiatric social work, and various years of experience depending on the responsibility of the position described. However, being realistic and recognizing the shortage of trained psychiatric social workers, the committee has provided an alternative qualification for each category: college graduation and "a satisfactory equivalent combination of the foregoing education, training and experience." It has presented no clue as to what constitutes "a satisfactory equivalent."

Social Work Clubs—A new organization came into being last May at the National Conference of Social Work in New Orleans when representatives of various social work clubs throughout the country, meeting together under the auspices of the National Social Work Club Committee, voted to band together in a National Federation of Social Work Clubs. A proposed constitution, drawn up by members of the committee, was accepted as "operating until amended." Authority was delegated to the committee to appoint a nominating committee, by-laws committee, and a committee to study incorporation, all to present recommendations at the next meeting of the group.

As a part of a program of services for all social work clubs, the National Social Work Club Committee (to be absorbed by the new federation) recently formed a panel of consultants who have agreed to respond to requests from clubs for information, suggestions, or advice in their specialized fields. The panel includes: *administration,* Benjamin E. Youngdahl, Washington University, St. Louis; *child welfare,* Emma C. Puschner, American Legion National Child Welfare Division, Indianapolis; *community organization,* Wayne McMillen, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago; *community studies,* Joanna C. Colcord, Russell Sage Foundation, New York; *group work,* Neva L. Boyd, Northwestern University, Chicago; *interpretation,* Elizabeth Sanborn, Kansas City Charities Fund, Kansas City, Mo.; *legislation,* Audrey Hayden, Illinois Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Chicago; *professional education,* Arlien Johnson, Graduate School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Los Angeles; *programs and projects,* Josephine Strode, Cornell University, at Ithaca; *public health, medicine and migrants,* Dr. Ellen C. Potter, New Jersey State Department of Institutions and Agencies, Trenton; *social case work,* Fern Lowry, New York School of Social Work.

Newest state organization of social work clubs to get under way is the Virginia Federation of Social Workers organized last April. Since its inception the federation has been occupied with the stimulation of local chapters. One chapter of forty-one members has already held its first meeting and has elected officers. President of the Virginia federation is W. L. Murphy of Richmond.

People and Things

FOUNDATIONS in America continue to favor medicine and public health in making grants, according to a recent survey undertaken by Raymond Rich Associates, fund raising consultants. Close second, however, is education, which prior to 1937 used to lead the field. Based on reports from 314 leading foundations the survey showed that during 1940, the latest year for which complete figures are available, $12,273,590 or 30 percent of the total amount of gifts, was granted for medical research, medical education, the erection and support of hospitals and other public health concerns. General education received $11,696,605, or 29 percent of the total. Other fields to receive a considerable portion of the foundations' attention were: social welfare, $4,395,898; the physical and biological sciences $3,783,643; social sciences, $1,528,510; religion, $1,224,044; government and public administration, $1,062,917. The survey was restricted to foundations that paid out at least $1,500 during the year for projects not directly controlled by foundation staff members.

Changes—A new branch in the consumer division of the Office of Price Administration dealing with women's activities was created last month, with Ruth Ayres, economist and president of the New York State League of Women Voters, appointed as its director. . . . Dr. C.-E. A. Winslow, chairman of the Housing Authority of New Haven, Conn., and past president of the American Public Health Association, has been elected president of the National Association of Housing Officials. . . . The Travelers Aid Society of New York has appointed Katherine E. Young as general director to succeed Virginia E. Murray, deceased. Miss Young has been with the New York Travelers Aid since 1924, for the past eight years serving as assistant to the general director.

At the Settlements—Numerous job shifts in the settlement world have brought new workers to the following houses: Sophie Wright Settlement, Detroit, with Dora E. Nelson, formerly headworker at the Social Service League, Ithaca, N. Y. succeeding Grace B. Ketchum, recently resigned; Omaha Social Settlement, Omaha, Neb., with C. Don McColl formerly of the Tau Beta Community House, Hamtamck, Mich.; Workman Place House, Philadelphia, with Catherine Peck formerly of Colony House, Brooklyn, succeeding Mary E. Mott, resigned; Irene Kaufmann Settlement, Pittsburgh, with Samuel Levine formerly of the Council Educational Alliance, Cleveland, succeeding Sidney B. Teller, retired; Madison House, New York, with Norman Lourie formerly director of activities at Bronx House, New York, succeeding Sanford Solender who is taking Mr. Levine's place at Cleveland's Council Educational Alliance; Elliot Park Neighborhood House, Minneapolis, with Emily West formerly of the Bethlehem Community House, Chicago.

Other settlement workers to make changes are: Mary Ellen Hubbard formerly of the Southwark House, Philadelphia, who has gone to Philadelphia's Inter-Agency Council for Youth to serve as director in place of Merrill B. Conover, now group work consultant at the U. S. Children's Bureau, Washington; Louis W. Collier, formerly headworker of the Central Community House, Columbus, Ohio, now executive secretary of the Bangor-Brewer Community Chest, Bangor, Me.; Christine Rayer who has resigned as headworker of the Garfield Community Center, Denver, to teach group work at the University of Denver.

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Readers Write

Attention, Schools!

TO THE EDITOR: The statement by Mr. Pettit in *Survey Midmonthly,* February 1942, that the schools of social work need to revise their curricula was good news. Perhaps the hope of many of us far, far from New York and Chicago that changes would be made in the "schools" may through some unknown process have filtered through to the curriculum makers.

In my experience with them in three states, it strikes me that the oldsters inherited by "the government and social work" have harked back to the training they had taken somewhere, and that the "new and inexperienced" persons were not prepared to keep step with the times and the demands of the new job. Particularly have they suffered from a hangover if they had been born and bred case workers. There is not time to describe the size of the squares in Mrs. Brown's gingham apron and to record whether it was red or blue.

Stuart Queen says in his book "Social Work in the Light of History" that case workers have relegated community organization to a secondary position. Certainly there is today in many places dependence on government checks and neglect of local resources for aid and interest. Is any training given today to inspire the workers to *create* community resources, where needed?

Perhaps the fault lies at the top—with the executive. In his training at the school he should have received a skill in guiding others, which skill would derive from a sort of web of training—a course of interwoven techniques shot through, of course, with case work, but also bolstered with the history of social work, the principles of organization, the method of establishing policies and procedures that must conform to legal restrictions of governmental agencies; particularly how to interpret accomplishments and difficulties to the public whose agents we are. How many of the schools are giving full courses in public relations?

Are workers learning how to approach county officials, of whom they are usually asking aid and moral support? And how to present cases of need both of clients and offices? They need skill in getting the lay public behind the welfare movement in the county. This implies a great deal: a working knowledge of all the federal and state agencies and appropriations under the Social Security Board and other authorities; knowledge of national organizations operating locally, such as the American Red Cross; any private agencies with local autonomy (if there are any left) whose work might be coordinated with that of the public agency. Workers also need skill in inter-group work, to be able to secure conferences with heads of related agencies in order to promote sound, cooperative and economical case work. If they can organize and coordinate, they can save public funds through the cooperation of local resources. Or has the idea of saving public funds gone a-glimmering?

One may know all these *how to do's* and yet fall down on the administrative office itself.

Are social work students learning at the schools the principles of office management—physical surroundings for comfort, how to clarify the line jobs, how to inspire people to work with dispatch? How to interpret and apply the laws, and the regulations? Such information they must first understand in order to apply it.

Are workers inspired at the schools to continue their self-education, through reading and study, through attendance upon committee and staff meetings and conferences?

It is possible to train for leadership, or in plain words, how to *be* an executive and administrator? Are leaders made as well as born? If they have the inherent qualities of integrity and kindness—yes, I believe they may be taught to develop the qualities of patience and tact and diplomacy and fairness, and above all, courage.

If the worker becomes wearied by too much "technique," maybe he can rise above that and carry on, through two years of training on his own visualization, or if you don't mind, inspiration.

And the worker might find in the dictionary or in Roget other words for "stem," and "gear," and "over-all," and even for "integrate" and "coordinate."

Frankfort, Ky. NELL WHALEY

Excuse Us, Mr. Patterson!

TO THE EDITOR: "So They Say" in the April *Midmonthly* carried this sentence: "To make it [democracy] work, we must put into it as much discipline and devotion as we hope to take out in privilege."

By some unhappy editorial chance this discerning sentence was credited to me, writing in the *Minnesota Social Welfare Review.* I regret that I cannot claim it. It was said by Grove Patterson, editor of the Toledo *Blade,* speaking in Chicago sometime last year. The sentence, with others from Mr. Patterson's talk, was carried by Helen Cody Baker in the *News Letter* of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies. It was from that lively *News Letter* that I picked it up and used it with proper credit and quotation marks in the *Minnesota Social Welfare Review.*

Can you find space to print this letter? A sentence like Mr. Patterson's has quality above gold and his property should be returned to him.

St. Paul, Minn. LOUIS TOWLEY

Taxes for Peace

TO THE EDITOR: We must win the war! We must win the peace! Every newspaper we read, every magazine, every war book contains these words. Every speaker on the radio says it.

Nearly everyone agrees with the first statement. And most agree on the second. But as to how we are to win the peace there are almost as many opinions as there are people to voice them.

Since we are fighting to preserve our way of life, a way we consider better than any other, then that way of life must continue after the war. If it doesn't then all our sacrifice is in vain; then we will have lost the peace.

A great many persons are asking whether we are going to have to submit to a system of regimentation in order to cushion the shock of returning to a peacetime economy. If this is true then are we not running the danger of totalitarianism here in order to defeat it abroad?

Need we ever return to a pre-war economy? Certainly the day will come, soon we hope, when we no longer need to make guns, tanks and warplanes. But we're going to need refrigerators, cars and commercial planes. We never had enough of any of these before. After the war will come our chance of getting them.

If the government can raise up to fifty billions of dollars per year in taxes for war then it should be able to raise this amount for peace. If it can use the existing channels of private industry for the manufacture of war materials then it can use those same channels for the manufacture of peace materials.

No WPA, NYA, or CCC. No relief or dole. Instead honest work at honest pay in private industry, not on government projects.

Our citizens will willingly pay higher taxes if it means that not only the taxpayer but everyone else in the country willing and able to work, is assured of a decent living.

If we can do it for war, we can do it for peace.

Santa Rosa, Calif. VICTOR SCHOCH

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Book Reviews

Women a War Asset

WOMEN FOR DEFENSE, by Margaret Culkin Banning. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. 243 pp. Price $2.50, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

WE believe we shall win this war. If we do, our democracy will have been "fortified" and "enriched" like our Defense Bread by vitamin B_1, the "morale vitamin." The B_1 vitamin for democracy is a new understanding of the unity of interest of every woman and man in solving community problems, and an awakened spirit of cooperation.

This is the theme song of Margaret Culkin Banning's truly excellent book "Women in Defense." But Mrs. Banning is no loose generalizer. Out of painstaking research she culls innumerable facts about women's activities, home, civic, industrial and civil defense, their organizations and programs of preparation and work. Somehow she has skipped over the American Red Cross—a sin of omission from the point of view of one familiar with its work. Her only other mistake from this reviewer's standpoint is her reference to Democratic and Republican women's clubs, vestigial remains of an earlier day, for women have become a integral part of political organizations.

The book as a whole is a masterly resumé of the recent evolution of women from the domestic sphere to the sharing of all phases of life except actual fighting. Mrs. Banning has a deep insight into the meanings of this evolution, uncompleted and spotty though it is, and into its relationship to national offense and defense.

Though there are as yet no "Battalions of Death," as in Russia in the last war, the author can cite startling figures to show in what increasing numbers women have become a part of the "battle of production." She points to the innumerable ways women's intelligence, training, experience and resourcefulness can be and are beginning to be "harnessed" to the national effort. Incidentally, she is glad to see many women "escape from a dull routine" into the satisfaction of cooperative work.

The woman who is worrying over the inefficiency of defense work in her community should read this book. She will see "all the stumbling, fumbling activity (of the first months) had the very important effect of making people realize the ramifications of total war and total defense." Perhaps she will better understand the difficulties in making cooperative effort function in a democracy. The book will help her give due weight to the positive side of our achievements. It contains no defeatism—just incentive to get on with the work.

Mrs. Banning says: "The woman of leisure is disappearing all over the world. . . . Differences of income . . . have deeply eroded democracy in the United States as well as in other countries. But now, in our dark hours, we think little of money and much of other values, such values as can last through war and extend into future peace."

New York MARY E. DEWSON

Planning Comes First

TIME ON THEIR HANDS, A REPORT ON LEISURE, RECREATION, AND YOUNG PEOPLE, by C. Gilbert Wrenn and D. L. Harley. American Council on Education. 268 pp. Price $2, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THIS report is most timely. Although the material was gathered before the war period, it forms a sound basis for policy making and planning in recreation for young people in communities now undergoing a great change.

In 1930, one eighth of our national income was spent for recreation. In spite of this outlay of money, this report shows that many of the recreational needs of young people have not been met, and that this lack of recreational opportunity is especially acute among the farm youth, the underprivileged Negro youth, and certain groups of adolescents. The report suggests that young people be assisted to take better advantage of the recreational and cultural facilities of today, pointing to the fact that although the majority of young people make use of the movies, radio, and reading for their leisure time, very few of them do it intelligently. Social changes of our time have made recreation more important and necessary than ever before. Some of these changes, thoroughly covered by the authors, are technological developments, the growth of commercial recreation, the accessibility of urban amusements to village and rural youth, and the prolonged economic dependency of young people.

The past participation of public and private agencies in meeting leisure time needs is thoroughly reviewed and methods are suggested by which state and federal agencies may take a more active part in meeting these needs in the future. The authors, after studying many communities, feel that proper community planning among all the agencies involved is the first and most important step. This will be increasingly true now when a smaller percentage of our national income will be used for recreation. Although in the future our young people probably will have less and less "time on their hands," the need for making proper use of this time becomes more and more important. Young people, recreational leaders from public and private fields, and citizens of communities trying to meet these new responsibilities will find this report extremely helpful.

FRANKLIN I. HARBACH

Henry Street Settlement, New York

Behind the Story

SO BUILD WE, by Mary S. Gardner. Macmillan. 223 pp. Price $2.25, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

IN fictional form, full of illuminating anecdotes, conversation, and incidents chosen by a woman whose own life has been rich in varied experiences, this book portrays the run-of-the-mill daily life of the director of a Visiting Nurse Association. Actually the incidents and situations reveal the structure of such an organization and the underlying philosophy of the public health nurse's life and paint a picture which explains the heart of public health nursing. While the actual incidents and characters may be fictional, one cannot but feel that "Miss Mary Merton" reveals the author herself, who thus lets us into the life of one of the women who has led and molded public health nursing for a quarter of a century, not only here but also in Europe.

Miss Gardner depicts the relationship of a Visiting Nurse Association to outside agencies as well as to its patients, and the internal inter-actions of the board and its directors. She shows how the director helps the nurses to meet their personal problems and develops them into good nurses. Lay people will be interested in the tempering of enthusiasm and impulse to the straight line of sound, professional procedure. They will be intrigued with the board member who flies into the office full of excitement, hoping to put over a new program with one stroke of the pen. "I have such a lovely plan. Please don't discourage us. But you probably won't think it can be worked out." It proved, after all, to be a plan which had merit when "safeguarded" into the program of the association. It takes an open-minded professional to utilize ideas, often of real value, but expressed "unprofessionally."

Those who read this book will love "Miss Merton" who so often mirrors Miss Gardner herself in her relationship with her nurses, the board members, and with all human beings. I remember the humor and amusement with which Miss Gardner told me, years ago, of the relief that came to her when she realized that she need not go to India to be a missionary but could be one right here in her own country. The missionary spirit has controlled her life, but she has illumined it with graciousness, with wide

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ANNE ROGERS WINSLOW
New Haven, Conn.

Slums and People

QUICKSAND: THE WAY OF LIFE IN THE SLUMS, by Mary Simkhovitch and Elizabeth Ogg. Row, Peterson and Company. 64 pp. Price $1, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THAT conditions make slums and not the people who live in them, is the salient fact of Mrs. Simkhovitch's social history for high school students. The questionings of Angelo, whose family meets the usual vicissitudes of city life under bad conditions of housing, ill health, and poverty, bring forth in human terms the story of the development of great cities, the coming of waves of immigrants, the crowding together of people and the subsequent ill health and poverty, unemployment and delinquency. Time is spanned in an incredibly short space and the remedies are touched on equally rapidly.

All the resources that can be used in the family's meeting its difficulties are brought in quite naturally: the settlement, including the alert club leader who answers Angelo's questions; home relief; the friendliness of neighbors; the court and probation when Joey gets into trouble; right through to Angelo's chance in the NYA and a flat in the new housing project. In explaining government's responsibility for providing for the needs of its citizens, Mrs. Simkhovitch is at her best.

The book is designed for use in high school social science classes. It should stimulate discussion and lead to further study and inquiry. Every uninformed or misinformed general reader should be exposed to the chapter on public housing, sympathetically and accurately told. The pictures are extremely gruesome and a few are confusing. However, they are factual and graphic, though lacking in dates.

LILLIE M. PECK
National Federation of Settlements

BALTIMORE, 1870-1900: STUDIES IN SOCIAL HISTORY, by Charles Hirschfeld. Johns Hopkins Press. 175 pp. Price $1.50 (paper bound), postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

ONE OF A SERIES OF STUDIES UNDER the direction of the Johns Hopkins departments of history, political economy, and political science. It is concerned with four aspects of life in a growing city and the relation of each to the others: the growth of population, "the fundamental human stuff of the city"; the development of industry and its effects on labor; the broad cultural function of public education and changes in its conception and practice; the reorganization of charitable activities in principle and methods.

Directory of Social Organizations (cont.)

Health

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL AT DENVER for tuberculous adults and children. Non-sectarian, free, maintains children's preventorium. Executive Secretary—Samuel Schaefer, Medical Director—Dr. Charles J. Kaufman, Research Director—Dr. Harry J. Corper. Hospital care includes educational, vocational, occupational, psychological, psychiatric and social services. Applications New York area—19 West 44 Street, Philip Houtz, Director; Philadelphia area—1103 Widener Building, Harold Greenspun, Director; Chicago area—30 North La Salle Street, Arthur Heim, Director. Other applications through local Jewish Federation and Welfare Fund offices or direct to Hospital, 3800 East Colfax Avenue, Denver, Colorado.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—1790 Broadway, at 58th St., New York. Ruth Houlton, R.N., Gen. Dir. Advisory Service, statistics, monthly magazine, Public Health Nursing.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway, at 58th St., New York, Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. (formerly Birth Control Federation of America)—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring indigent mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 42 states, including 20 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. Honorary Chairman, Margaret Sanger. President, Richard N. Pierson, M.D.; National Director, D. Kenneth Rose; Medical Director, Claude C. Pierce, M.D.

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Recreation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to everybody in America, young or old, an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying recreational use of leisure time through participation in music, drama, sports and games, arts and crafts, nature activities; and to help secure adequate playground, recreation centers, swimming pools, beaches, athletic fields and other recreational facilities.

Social Work Personnel

SOCIAL WORK VOCATIONAL BUREAU, 122 East 22nd Street, New York City. National placement and counselling service in case work fields. Membership organization for social workers and agencies. No placement fee. Louise C. Odencrantz, Director.

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Is your organization listed in the Survey's Directory of Social Agencies? If not— why not?

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BOYS' ATHLETIC LEAGUE, INC., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Coordinates the athletic work of 100 Boys' Clubs, Settlement Houses and Community Centers in Greater New York. Gustavus T. Kirby, Honorary President; Edward P. F. Eagan, President; Edson K. Green, Treasurer; Willard L. Kauth, Director. Sponsors the Benjamin Harrison Recreation Center, 657 Tenth Avenue, the Theodore Roosevelt Recreation Center, 698 Tenth Avenue, the Lincoln Recreation Center, 235 West 113 Street, the Forty-Ninth Street Craft Shop, 424 West 49 Street, the Tot Lot, 422 West Forty-Ninth Street, Camp Sebago and Camp Wakonda in the Interstate Park.

BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC., 381 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.C.—David W. Armstrong, Exec. Dir. A national organization. Serves member Clubs in programs, activities, methods, financing. Organizes new Clubs. BoysclubBs prepare boys for responsibilities of citizenship. Activities include recreation, physical and health training, vocational training and guidance, and character building under leadership. Work with boys from low income areas.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C. Inc. in 1910 & chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys & train them in citizenship. Programs: Cubbing, boys 9-11; Scouting, 12 and older; Senior Scouting, 15 years and older, available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. Walter W. Head, Pres., James E. West, Chief Scout Executive.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN OF THE U.S.A., INC., Elyria, Ohio. E. W. Palmer, Kingsport, Tenn., President; E. Jay Howenstine, Executive Secretary. Promotes organization of national, state, provincial and local societies for crippled children. Aids in development of their programs. Assists in drafting and securing the passage of legislation in behalf of cripples. Maintains a Bureau of Information with loan library service. Conducts yearly an Easter Crippled Children Seal Campaign. Bulletins. "The Crippled Child" magazine, bimonthly, $1 a year.

THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC., 1 Madison Avenue, New York, founded in 1932 for relief, guidance, and welfare of underprivileged children in neglected areas in this and other countries on non-sectarian and non-racial principles. Organization is working in the United States through local County and Community Committees, and rural social welfare workers, and overseas through affiliations with well established welfare groups. Invites interest and cooperation. Literature on request.

Community Chests

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC., 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

Education

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill., organized in every state, with 10,000 local auxiliaries, presents a program of alcohol education and Christian Citizenship, with which every interested person is invited to assist. Total abstinence from alcoholic beverages and dues of $1.00 per year are the basis of membership.

Family Living

ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE. Resource in child guidance, marriage and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 220 S. State St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications. 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Foundations

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization for research and field service. Activities include: assistance to state and local agencies in organizing activities and promoting legislation; research in legislation, vocations, statistics, and mechanical appliances for the blind; maintenance of a reference lending library. M. C. Migel, President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, General Director; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Arts and Social Work, Charity Organization, Consumer Credit Studies, Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Surveys. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

THE GOLDEN RULE FOUNDATION—Incorporated March 1929 by special act of the Legislature of the State of New York, serves the American public as "a people's foundation," rendering to the average citizen a service similar to that rendered to their respective founders by well-known private foundations. This includes: 1, Study of needs as to strategic importance; 2, Stewardship education and stimulation of increased giving by promotion of (a) International Golden Rule Week, (b) Golden Rule Observance of Mothers' Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas, (c) Religion and Welfare Program, (d) Daily Remembrance of War Sufferers Through Coin-a-Meal Globes; 3, Allocation of relief and welfare funds as grants-in-aid to institutions and agencies recommended by the Survey Committee; 4, Administration of trust funds for philanthropic purposes. These funds may be contributed as (a) Unconditional gifts, (b) Memorial gifts and funds, (c) Gifts on the annuity plan, (d) Private benevolent funds, (e) Bequests by will. Charles V. Vickrey, President, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Penology

THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC., 114 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone CAledonia 5-9720-9721. Activities:—Collects information about penal institutions and works to improve standards of care in penal institutions. Aids discharged prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Wm. B. Cox, Executive Secretary.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, INC., with its 44 branches improves social conditions of Negroes seeking "no alms, but opportunity" for them. Secures and trains social workers. Investigates conditions of city life as bases for practical work. Publishes OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life. Solicits gifts. 1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Industrial Democracy

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY—Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlet, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Fred K. Hoehler, President, Chicago; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The seventieth annual convention of the Conference will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, May 23-29, 1943. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5.

National Red Cross

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS—Administered through National Headquarters in Washington, D. C., and three Branch Offices in San Francisco, St. Louis and Alexandria, Va. There are 3,721 local Chapters organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Disaster Relief, First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention, Junior Red Cross, Medical and Health Services, Nursing Service, Services to the Armed Forces, and Volunteer Special Services.

Religious Organizations

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA—297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The Inter-Denominational body of the home mission boards of 23 denominations of the United States and Canada. President, George Pitt Beers; Executive Secretaries, Edith E. Lowry, Mark A. Dawber; Migrant Supervisor, Western Area, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell, 3330 West Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Migrant Supervisor, Gulf to Great Lakes Area, Miss Helen White, 1411 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 220 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Frank L. Weil, President; Carl M. Loeb, Jr., Treasurer; Joseph Rosenzweig, Secretary; Louis Kraft, Executive Director. A national agency serving as parent body for Jewish Community Centers, YMHAs, etc., and providing welfare, religious and social activities for soldiers and sailors and other members of defense forces. A member of the United Service Organizations.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, INC.—1819 Broadway, New York City. Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, President; Mrs. Karl J. Kaufmann, Chairman Ex. Com.; Miss Flora R. Rothenberg, Ex. Dir. Organization of Jewish women initiating and developing programs and activities in service for foreign born, peace, social legislation, adult Jewish education, and social welfare. Conducts bureau of international service. Serves as clearing bureau for local affiliated groups throughout the country.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—347 Madison Ave., New York City. 1187 local Associations federated for Christian leadership and citizenship training among young men and boys.

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Professional Education for Social Work

For positions of responsibility in social work, professional education is essential. The following schools constitute the membership of the American Association of Schools of Social Work. Schools offering a curriculum of one year are indicated by *. Schools not so marked offer two years or more. Correspondence with individual schools is recommended. For information regarding the Association address the Secretary, Miss Leona Massoth, University of Pittsburgh.

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Forrester B. Washington, *Director*

BOSTON COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
126 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.
Rev. Walter McGuinn, S.J., *Dean*

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
84 Exeter St., Boston, Mass.
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Harry M. Cassidy, *Director*

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Department of Social Work, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mary Clarke Burnett, *Head of Department*

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
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UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Chicago, Ill.
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Graduate Division of Social Work
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LOYOLA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
28 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.
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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis, Minn.
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THE MONTREAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
3600 University St., Montreal, Canada
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